

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN SUPPORT OF THE SCHUMER  
CORE BANKING AMENDMENT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the amendment of the gentleman from New York, Mr. SCHUMER. I think it makes a contribution to the bill before us today.

The Schumer core banking proposal could help avoid another savings and loan-type fiasco, only this time for the commercial banks. Recall, the S&L's got into trouble when rates they could pay depositors were deregulated. S&L's then bid against one another for deposits by raising interest rates. To pay these higher interest rates they were forced to invest the deposits in risky endeavors carrying higher rates of return. When these risky ventures went sour, the house of cards fell quickly.

Mr. Schumer's core bank proposal would construct a two-tier commercial banking system. One tier—the insured tier—would guarantee the deposits and offer more modest rates of return on these deposits. The other tier—the uninsured tier—would allow greater risk and greater return.

One category of banks would be limited in the interest rates they could offer depositors on their FDIC-insured accounts. These banks could charge borrowers lower interest rates because they would not be under pressure to produce high rates of return on their portfolios in order to service their depositors.

The second category of banks would not be able to offer FDIC insurance to depositors and would be required to give clear notice of this to their depositors. These noninsured banks could offer higher rates of return on deposits and could engage in riskier investments and loans in order to secure these high rates of return.

Another important feature of the core banking proposal is that it limits the total amount which could be lent to a single borrower. This proposal helps insure that no bank would become insolvent because it had overlent to one failed or failing borrower.

Mr. Chairman, it should also be noted that the Schumer core banking proposal would not restrict current deposit insurance coverage of \$100,000 for any and all accounts at one or a series of banks, and it would be phased in over an 8-year period to cushion the transition and to accommodate smoothly the inevitable changes which would occur as depositors and banks repositioned themselves in the new banking system.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I feel the core bank proposal—while novel and untried in the broad, national sense—should be authorized. I feel it could help stabilize commercial banking in the challenging years ahead.

MARIA EUGENIA ESCOBAR, A PIONEER IN TRAVEL BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Maria Eugenia Escobar, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Tour Operator Finds Her Niche" by Charles B. Rabin tells how Ms. Escobar, and her mother Ligia Ospina, have operated Calitours, a travel agency which has pioneered travel between Cali, Colombia, and Miami:

[From the Miami Herald]

## TOUR OPERATOR FINDS HER NICHE

Citing a lack of mall traffic and the need to expand, Maria Eugenia Escobar has packed up her belongings and moved on.

Calitours, a full-service travel agency and tour operator, has abandoned its offices in the Omni International Mall and relocated in the Miami Center in downtown Miami.

"We were worried about the clients' comfort," said Escobar. "Now, we've implemented new services and added a translator and a notary public." In addition to Escobar, Calitours employs three agents and an office manager.

The company was formed 20 years ago in Cali, Colombia, by Escobar's mother, Ligia Ospina, and her mother's sister.

"She was the first woman owner of a travel agency in Cali," Escobar said proudly.

In 1977, Ospina opened her first office in Miami.

"Mom traveled here a lot and used to bring tourists here. She saw an opportunity to have a correspondence between Miami and Cali," Escobar said.

"Mom is no longer involved in the day-to-day business," said Escobar.

Escobar, 29, moved to the United States in 1981 to study English at Western Michigan University. She spent two years there, then moved on to Kalamazoo Community College, also in Michigan, where she studied business administration.

After finishing at Kalamazoo in 1984, Escobar was ready to venture into the business world.

"I thought I'd start my own business," she said. "I did not want to work in travel."

Things didn't go quite as planned.

In the fall of 1984, Ospina told her daughter that she intended to sell the agency because she didn't have the time to take care of it.

"It was very sad to see something she worked hard at for seven years go down the drain. So I took over, and mom moved back to Cali," Escobar said.

Today, although Escobar admits business was better in the early '80s, she said the economy doesn't seem to be affecting her business.

"I don't see the recession out there; I don't feel it," she said. "People have to travel anyway."

Michele Shelburne, president of Ladatco Tours in Coral Gables, agrees with Escobar's assessment.

"Overall, our business has been affected, but in South American travel less than most destinations," she said. "The people who travel there are of a higher echelon."

Escobar refers to her agency as a "pioneer in Latin American travel." She said much of the company's income is made by coordinating travel between Miami and Cali for special events. The Ballet de Cali Yimbora's performances in Cali and Calle Ocho in Miami are two such events, she said.

As for the competition, she says: "There's room for everyone. If you do your job well and have personalized service, you'll get your fair share."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Escobar, her mother and the other employees at Calitours by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Through recessions and good economic times, they have worked to improve travel between Colombia and the United States, and have helped bring our two nations closer together.

LET IROQUOIS START DELIVERING  
MUCH-NEEDED NATURAL GAS TO  
NORTHEAST

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the Iroquois Natural Gas Pipeline was scheduled to come on line next year, bringing much-needed natural gas from Canada to New York and New England. Now it seems as though a small group of Iroquois' potential competitors are making a last ditch effort to stop the pipeline from opening. They have asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to revoke Iroquois' regulatory approval.

Mr. Speaker, I have just one thing to say to these people who are trying to prevent Iroquois from beginning operations: Stop this nonsense. Let Iroquois open.

We all know that natural gas offers an excellent opportunity to reduce our dependence on oil. It is clean, efficient, and found in very large quantities in North America. We all also know that there is not enough pipeline capacity to bring sufficient quantities of natural gas to the Northeast.

Iroquois would go a long way toward solving this problem. When fully on line, Iroquois will bring nearly half a billion cubic feet of natural gas to the Northeast every day, and we can really use it.

Canadian gas represents a great new opportunity for the Northeast and the rest of the country to acquire new sources of natural gas, and under the free-trade agreement, it is as American as domestic gas.

Opponents have tried to derail Iroquois ever since it was proposed. It took 5 years and mil-

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

lions of dollars just to get regulatory approval, but finally the pipeline is almost completed and ready to start delivering gas.

This latest petition to the court of appeals raises issues that have already been dealt with and is just a desperate attempt by the petitioners to avoid competition.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the court turns down this petition, and I hope we have seen the last of the attempts to stop Iroquois. It is time for Iroquois to start bringing clean, efficient, natural gas to the Northeast.

#### DAIRY LEGISLATION (H.R. 2837)

### HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to advise the Members of the House regarding anticipated floor action on H.R. 2837.

The bill may be considered on the floor of the House during the week of November 11.

It is my intention, on behalf of members of the Committee on Agriculture, to ask that an amendment in the nature of a substitute be made in order as original text during the bill's consideration. As Members of the House have not had an opportunity to see this amendment, I am having it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Rules Committee has announced that it intends to meet during the week of November 11 to consider granting a rule to provide for the consideration of H.R. 2837, and that it may be inclined to grant a modified rule. Consequently, the Rules Committee has also announced that any Member who wishes to offer an amendment to the substitute amendment must submit 55 copies of his or her amendment, together with a brief explanation, to the Rules Committee not later than 5 p.m. on Tuesday, November 12, 1991.

Copies of the substitute amendment will be made available in the office of the Committee on Agriculture in room 1301 of the Longworth House Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, the Committee on Agriculture reported H.R. 2837 in July of this year with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Since the administration threatened to veto that legislation, many of the members of our committee have involved themselves in a sincere effort to develop a compromise that would meet the concerns expressed by the administration. The substitute printed in today's RECORD represents the product of our efforts.

The substitute amendment would establish the minimum support price at \$11.10 per hundredweight and would require the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a voluntary milk diversion program when surplus production is expected to exceed certain levels.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their cooperation in this procedure.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute for H.R. 2837—that may be made in order as original text for the purpose of amendment during the bill's consideration—follows:

#### AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2837, AS REPORTED—OFFERED BY MR. DE LA GARZA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1991".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Policy and purpose.
- Sec. 4. Price support rate and program operations.
- Sec. 5. Manufacturing allowance.
- Sec. 6. Surplus reduction program.
- Sec. 7. Advisory board of milk producers, processors, and marketers.
- Sec. 8. Disposal of excess purchases of milk and milk products.
- Sec. 9. Livestock sector enhancement.
- Sec. 10. Amendment to milk marketing orders.
- Sec. 11. Dairy cattle export program.
- Sec. 12. Protection for women, infants, and children participating in WIC.
- Sec. 13. Modification of dairy termination program.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Milk and milk products are basic foods and a valuable part of the human diet as a primary source of required nutrients, such as calcium.

(2) The production of milk and milk products plays a significant role in the economy of the United States, in that—

(A) milk and milk products are consumed by millions of people in the United States every day; and

(B) the production of milk and milk products involves tens of thousands of milk producers and employs hundreds of thousands of persons in the handling, processing, and marketing of milk and milk products.

(3) Milk producers have a relatively limited ability to protect themselves from price risk because milk is a highly perishable commodity.

(4) In the absence of an effective price support program for milk, producer prices for milk in future years may become too unstable to maintain an economically healthy dairy sector.

(5) Milk and milk products move in interstate and foreign commerce, and milk and milk products that do not move in interstate or foreign commerce directly burden or affect interstate commerce.

(6) The problems currently facing milk producers disrupt the orderly exchange of milk and milk products in interstate commerce and, because they affect the national public interest, burden and obstruct the normal channels of interstate commerce.

(7) The measures initiated by the amendments made by this Act, including the surplus reduction program, are needed to—

(A) ensure consumers of a reliable and adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk and milk products at reasonable prices;

(B) respond adequately to current and anticipated future supply and demand imbalances regarding milk and milk products; and

(C) ensure a level of farm income for milk producers adequate to maintain productive capacity sufficient to meet anticipated consumer needs.

(8) The establishment of an advisory board of milk producers, processors, and marketers is vital to the success of the price support

and surplus reduction programs in that the board will provide milk producers, processors, and marketers a role in determining how the problems affecting the dairy industry will be addressed.

(9) A viable national strategy for improving profitability for milk producers should include a program to assist producers to reduce their production costs through the adoption of improved and sustainable dairy production practices, such as rotational grazing of grass-and-legume forages and seasonal dairying.

#### SEC. 3. POLICY AND PURPOSE.

(A) IN GENERAL.—It is declared to be the policy of Congress that it is in the public interest to authorize, through the amendments made by this Act, the establishment of programs to—

(1) achieve a proper balance between milk production and consumption, so as to improve and stabilize farm income;

(2) reduce the likelihood of unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices of milk and stabilize the price of milk at fair and reasonable levels, so as to protect the interests of consumers and producers; and

(3) facilitate orderly marketing conditions for milk and milk products, so as to enable milk producers in the United States to respond adequately to the needs of consumers.

(b) PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS.—The programs authorized by the amendments made by this Act shall not be used to reduce the production of pure and wholesome milk and milk products below the level required to meet the needs of consumers in the United States. In carrying out these amendments, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the National Dairy Producers, Processors, and Marketers Advisory Board, shall give due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of milk and milk products adequate to meet consumer demand.

#### SEC. 4. PRICE SUPPORT RATE AND PROGRAM OPERATIONS.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (k) of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended by striking "December 31, 1995" and inserting "December 31, 1998".

(b) PRICE SUPPORT RATE.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(b) PRICE SUPPORT RATES.—The price of milk shall be supported at a rate not less than \$10.10 per hundredweight in calendar year 1991 for milk containing 3.67 percent milkfat and not less than \$11.10 per hundredweight in calendar years 1992 through 1998 for milk containing 3.67 percent milkfat. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, in no event shall the price of milk be supported for a calendar year at less than the rate specified in this subsection for that year."

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "IN GENERAL.—"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section and sections 204A and 204B:

"(A) MILK EQUIVALENT, TOTAL MILK SOLIDS BASIS.—The term 'milk equivalent, total milk solids basis', of milk and the products of milk purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation, mean the weighted-average of the milk equivalent (as computed on a milkfat basis and on a milk solids nonfat basis) of such products, with weighting factors equal to not more than 40 percent for the milk equivalent, milkfat basis, and not



more than 70 percent of the milk equivalent, solids nonfat basis. The weighting factors shall total 100 percent.

**(B) NET REMOVALS.**—The term 'net removals' means the level of purchases of milk and the products of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation under subsection (c)(1), less sales under section 407 for unrestricted use.

**(C) EXCESS INVENTORY.**—The term 'excess inventory' means that portion of the net removals by the Commodity Credit Corporation for a calendar year in excess of 4,500,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis).

**(D) 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES.**—The term '48 contiguous States' means the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

**(E) BOARD.**—The term 'Board' means the National Dairy Producers, Processors, and Marketers Advisory Board established under subsection (g)."

**(d) SUPPORT RATE ADJUSTMENTS AND MONITORING OF PRICES RECEIVED.**—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1)(B), (2)(B), and (4);

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "(A) IN GENERAL.—" and conforming the margins of the paragraph to the paragraph heading; and

(B) by striking "1995," and all that follows through "the preceding calendar year," and inserting "1998, if the net removals by the Commodity Credit Corporation for that calendar year (as estimated under subsection (f) and adjusted to reflect the operation of any surplus reduction program)";

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "(A) IN GENERAL.—" and conforming the margins of the paragraph to the paragraph heading; and

(B) by striking "1995," and all that follows through "the preceding calendar year," and inserting "1998, if the net removals by the Commodity Credit Corporation for that calendar year (as estimated under subsection (f) and adjusted to reflect the operation of any surplus reduction program)";

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking "calendar years 1992 through 1995," and inserting "calendar years 1992 through 1998,";

(5) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) NOTIFICATION OF RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Not later than November 20 of each calendar year, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate of any adjustment required under this subsection in the rate of price support for the following calendar year.";

(6) in paragraph (5), by striking "(5) ADMINISTRATION.—" and all that follows through "In estimating" in subparagraph (B) and inserting "(5) ADMINISTRATION.—In estimating"; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) MONITORING ACTUAL PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS.—

"(A) MONTHLY MONITORING.—The Secretary shall monitor, on a monthly basis, actual prices received by representative producers for milk produced in the 48 contiguous States and marketed for commercial use in order to compare those prices with the rate of price support for milk in effect for that month.

"(B) NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS.—If the average of the prices monitored under this paragraph in a State for any three-month period is less than the support price in effect

for that period under this section, the Secretary shall immediately notify the Congress of such fact in writing. In addition, not later than November 20 of each calendar year, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate of the results of such monitoring during the previous fiscal year and provide such recommendations with regard to those results as the Secretary considers appropriate."

**(e) ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF NET REMOVALS.**—Subsection (f) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(f) ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF PURCHASES BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—Not later than November 20 of each calendar year, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register an estimate of the net removals in pounds (on a milk equivalent, total milk solids basis) to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the following calendar year. When making the estimate for a calendar year, the Secretary shall use the rate of price support to be in effect for that calendar year and shall consider surplus reduction contracts already entered into under section 204A that will be in effect during that calendar year."

**(f) EFFECT OF REFUND OF PRICE REDUCTION REQUIRED BY BUDGET RECONCILIATION.**—Subsection (h)(3) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "A refund under this paragraph shall not be considered as any type of price support or payment for purposes of sections 1211 and 1221 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3811 and 3821)."

**(g) PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM LIMITED TO 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES.**—

(1) LIMITATION.—Such section is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1) (as designated by subsection (c)(1)) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(1) PERIOD AND AREA OF OPERATION.—During the calendar years 1991 through 1998, the Secretary shall support the price of milk produced in the 48 contiguous States as provided in this section. The price of milk produced outside of the 48 contiguous States shall not be supported under this section or section 201.";

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting before the period the following: "produced in the 48 contiguous States";

(C) in subsection (d)(5) (as amended by subsection (d)), by striking "United States" both places it appears and inserting "48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia"; and

(D) in subsection (h)(1), by striking "United States" and inserting "48 contiguous States".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—the amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as of January 1, 1991.

#### SEC. 5. MANUFACTURING ALLOWANCE.

Section 204(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) MANUFACTURING ALLOWANCE.—

"(A) MINIMUM ALLOWANCE ESTABLISHED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of supporting the price of milk through purchases of the products of milk under this section, the Secretary shall establish—

"(i) the manufacturing allowance of milk manufactured into butter and nonfat dry milk at not less than \$1.37 per hundredweight of milk; and

"(ii) the manufacturing allowance for milk manufactured into cheese at not less than \$1.52 per hundredweight of milk.

"(B) MANUFACTURING ALLOWANCE DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'manufacturing allowance' means an amount (determined for purposes of the price support program for milk) applied separately to milk manufactured into butter and nonfat dry milk and to milk manufactured into cheese that, when added to the support price for milk, will enable a manufacturing plant of average efficiency in manufacturing these products to pay producers, on average, a price not less than the rate of price support for milk in effect during a 12-month period under this section when selling these products to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

**(C) COSTS AND RETURNS REFLECTED IN ALLOWANCE.**—A manufacturing allowance shall reflect both the costs of manufacturing and selling products to the Corporation and the returns the plant receives from byproducts (other than whey solids as provided for in section 106 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 1446e note)) not purchased by the Corporation.

**(D) FACTORS ESTABLISHING THE VALUE OF MILK PRODUCTS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT.**—For purposes of supporting the price of milk through purchases of the products of milk, the Secretary may not take into consideration any factors establishing the value per hundredweight of milk of—

"(i) butter in excess of 4.48 pounds;

"(ii) nonfat dry milk in excess of 8.13 pounds;

"(iii) cheese in excess of 10.1 pounds;

"(iv) whey fat in excess of .25 pound; and

"(v) buttermilk solids in any amount.

**(E) BENEFIT OF INCREASE FOR PRODUCERS.**—To the extent practicable, additional receipts that a manufacturing plant receives as a result of an increase in the manufacturing allowance under subparagraph (A) shall be passed through to producers supplying milk to the plant."

#### SEC. 6. SURPLUS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

**(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 204 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) the following new section:

##### "SEC. 204A. SURPLUS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

**(a) CONTRACTS WITH PRODUCERS TO REDUCE MILK MARKETING.**—The Secretary shall enter into surplus production contracts with producers in the 48 contiguous States to reduce the quantity of milk marketed for commercial use in order to ensure that net removals of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation equal—

"(1) in calendar year 1992, not more than 4,500,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), adjusted upward as required under subsection (b)(2); and

"(2) in each calendar years 1993 through 1998, not more than 4,500,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis).

**(b) REQUIRED AMOUNT OF THE NATIONAL REDUCTION IN MILK MARKETING.**—

"(1) DETERMINATION.—The amount of the national reduction in the quantity of milk marketed during a calendar year to be achieved through surplus reduction contracts under subsection (a) shall be equal to the difference between—

"(A) the estimate of net removals prepared under section 204(f) for that year; and

"(B) a level of net removals of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation during that year of not more than 4,500,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis).

"(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR 1992.—For calendar year 1992, the amount of the national reduction in milk marketing determined under paragraph (1) shall be reduced by 50 percent

or such other amount as the Secretary determines to be necessary to comply with the requirement specified in subsection (d)(4) to vary the implementation dates of surplus reduction contracts.

"(3) QUARTERLY EVALUATION OF REDUCTION AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall—

"(A) evaluate on a quarterly basis the amount of the national reduction in milk marketing determined under paragraph (1) for a calendar year; and

"(B) make such adjustments in that amount as the Secretary considers to be necessary based on the operation of the surplus reduction program and such other factors affecting the quantity of milk marketed for commercial use.

"(4) SEASONAL STABILITY.—To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the objectives of the price support program under section 204, the Secretary shall administer the surplus reduction program in a manner that will reduce the seasonal fluctuation in the supply of milk produced in the United States.

"(c) REGIONAL BASIS FOR REDUCTIONS IN MILK MARKETING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In entering into surplus reduction contracts under subsection (a) with producers, the Secretary shall ensure that participation is proportionately distributed, based on the quantity of milk produced, among the seven geographic regions identified in paragraph (2).

"(2) DEFINITION OF REGIONS.—For purposes of this section, the United States shall be divided into seven geographic regions as follows:

"(A) California, Oregon, and Washington.

"(B) Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

"(C) Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

"(D) Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

"(E) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

"(F) Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

"(G) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

"(3) REGIONAL MARKETING PERCENTAGE.—Not later than November 20 of each of the calendar years 1991 through 1998, the Secretary shall determine a regional marketing percentage for each region that is equal to the ratio of—

"(A) the total quantity of milk marketed in the region in the preceding 12 months; to

"(B) the total quantity of milk marketed in the United States in the preceding 12 months.

"(4) REGIONAL ALLOCATION OF ANNUAL REDUCTION.—The total reduction in the quantity of milk marketed for a region to be achieved under subsection (a) for a calendar year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

"(A) the amount of the national reduction in milk marketing, as determined under subsection (b) for that year; by

"(B) the regional marketing percentage for that region, as determined under paragraph (3) for that year.

"(5) ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary may adjust the regional allocations made under paragraph (4) to take into consideration the regional supply and demand for fluid milk.

"(d) ELEMENTS OF REDUCTION CONTRACTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on January 1, 1992, the Secretary may begin making cash

payments to each producer who enters into a surplus reduction contract under subsection (a) to reduce the quantity of milk marketed for commercial use during the period of the contract.

"(2) PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS.—

"(A) BID OR OFFER RATE.—For purposes of payments under the surplus reduction program, the Secretary shall establish a rate per hundredweight for reduced quantities of milk marketed or solicit bids from producers who offer to enter into a surplus reduction contract. The rate established, or a bid accepted, by the Secretary may not be less than \$5.50 per hundredweight nor more than \$7.50 per hundredweight, unless the Secretary determines that a higher rate or bid is necessary for the successful operation of the program.

"(B) TIMING.—The Secretary shall make conditional whole or partial payments to participants in the surplus reduction program on at least a quarterly basis, or more frequently at the option of the Secretary.

"(C) ANNUAL SETTLEMENT PAYMENT.—If necessary, the Secretary shall make an annual settlement payment at the end of each year of the contract period, based on the total reduction in the quantity of milk marketed by the producer during the year.

"(D) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—A payment made under a surplus reduction contract shall not be considered as any type of price support or payment for purposes of sections 1211 and 1221 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3811 and 3821).

"(E) SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make payments to producers under a surplus reduction contract from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"(3) PERIOD OF CONTRACT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The period of a surplus reduction contract shall be not less than 24 months and not more than 36 months, as determined by the agreement of the producer and the Secretary.

"(B) ONE-YEAR CONTRACTS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary may offer to enter into surplus reduction contracts for a shorter period to permit the dairy industry to adjust to unforeseen changes in factors affecting milk production, prices, and the demand for milk products. In no case shall surplus reduction contracts be for a period of less than 12 months.

"(4) STAGGERED IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTRACTS.—In entering into surplus reduction contracts in each region specified in subsection (c), the Secretary shall vary the beginning dates and periods of the contracts, and announcements regarding the acceptance of the contracts, in order to ensure that an approximately equal number of dairy cattle will be sold for slaughter during each month of a calendar year as a result of the contracts.

"(5) ANNUAL LEVEL OF REDUCTION.—For each year of a surplus reduction contract with a producer, the amount of the reduction in the quantity of milk marketed for commercial use by the producer shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

"(A) not less than 5 percent, nor more than 30 percent (as specified in the contract); by

"(B) the milk marketing history of the producer, as determined under subsection (e).

"(6) OTHER TERMS.—A surplus reduction contract may include such other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be necessary to ensure the success of the surplus reduction program.

"(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF MILK MARKETING HISTORY.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To establish the milk marketing history of a producer for

purposes of the annual reduction in milk marketings required under subsection (d)(5), the Secretary shall use, at the option of the producer, the quantity of milk that was marketed by the producer for commercial use—

"(A) during the period beginning on September 1, 1989, and ending on August 31, 1990; or

"(B) during the period beginning on September 1, 1990, and ending on August 31, 1991.

"(2) ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary may adjust the milk marketing history of a producer established under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that—

"(A) the quantity of milk marketed by the producer during the periods referred to in paragraph (1) were unusually low in comparison to prior years; or

"(B) such adjustment is necessary to prevent extreme hardship.

"(3) RECORDS.—A producer who seeks to enter into a surplus reduction contract under subsection (a) shall provide the Secretary with such information to establish the milk marketing history of the producer as the Secretary may require. A producer who enters into a surplus reduction contract shall keep such records and make such reports as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

"(f) MODIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF CONTRACTS.—

"(1) MODIFICATION.—In accordance with such rules and procedures as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may modify surplus reduction contracts entered into under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that there would be an excessive reduction in the level of milk production in the 48 contiguous States as a result of—

"(A) the success of the surplus reduction program; or

"(B) other factors affecting the quantity of milk marketed for commercial use.

"(2) ASSIGNMENT.—A producer may assign, with the approval of the Secretary, a surplus reduction contract (including the milk marketing history determined for that contract) to another person only if—

"(A) the producer's interest in the entire milk production facility and the entire dairy herd used by the producer to produce milk for commercial use is transferred as a unit to the assignee;

"(B) the producer and the assignee agree in writing that the assignee shall succeed to all rights and liabilities of the producer under the contract; and

"(C) a copy of the agreement is submitted to the Secretary before the transfer occurs.

"(3) SPECIAL RULES FOR DECEASED PRODUCERS.—A surplus reduction contract entered into by a producer who by reason of death cannot perform or assign the contract may be performed or assigned, in accordance with paragraph (2), by the estate of the producer.

"(g) COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACTS.—

"(1) MONITORING BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance by producers with the contracted level of reductions in the quantity of milk marketed. The Secretary shall monitor on at least a quarterly basis the compliance of producers with surplus reduction contracts entered into under subsection (a).

"(2) UNUSED PRODUCTION CAPACITY.—Any production capacity of a facility that becomes available for use because a producer reduces milk production in order to comply with a surplus reduction contract shall not be used by the producer, or made available by the producer for use by any other person, for the production of milk.

"(3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF DAIRY CATTLE.—



"(A) LIMITATION.—Any dairy cattle that would or could be used by the producer for the production of milk if the producer had not entered into and complied with a surplus reduction contract shall not be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred to another person during the period of such contract unless such cattle are sold for slaughter or sold or transferred to another producer with respect to whom there is in effect a surplus reduction contract.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—To the extent practicable and consistent with the goals of the surplus reduction program, the Secretary may permit the sale of registered, purebred cattle for breeding purposes subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe based on a history of such sales by the producer. The Secretary may also permit the sale or transfer of any dairy cattle if the Secretary determines that such sale or transfer does not adversely affect the purpose of the program.

"(h) VIOLATIONS OF SURPLUS REDUCTION CONTRACTS.—

"(1) REPAYMENT OF FUNDS AND BENEFITS RECEIVED.—If the Secretary determines that a producer has violated a surplus reduction contract entered into under subsection (a), the Secretary may require the producer to repay to the secretary all payments made under the contract and to make all payments that would have been required under section 204(h) during the period of the contract. The amount paid by the producer shall include interest calculated at the rate equal, to the extent practicable, to the cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of borrowings from the United States Treasury for the relevant time period. A violation of the contract shall not relieve the producer from continued compliance with the obligations of the contract.

"(2) TYPES OF VIOLATIONS.—A producer who enters into a surplus reduction contract shall be liable to the Secretary for marketing penalties under paragraph (3), in addition to other remedies available under this section, if the producer—

"(A) fails to make the required reduction in milk marketing;

"(B) retains or acquires an interest in dairy cattle or the production of milk in violation of the contract;

"(C) makes a false statement regarding the milk marketing history of the producer;

"(D) makes a false statement regarding the amount of the reduction in milk marketing achieved under the contract; or

"(E) fails to meet such other terms and conditions of the contract, as the Secretary considers appropriate.

"(3) PENALTIES.—The amount of a marketing penalty shall be an amount determined by the Secretary that is the higher of—

"(A) \$5,000 for the violation; or

"(B) the quantity of milk involved in the violation multiplied by the support price in effect under section 204(b).

"(4) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may waive penalties under paragraph (3) for a violation that is the result of inadvertent errors in the reduction of milk marketing, as determined by the Secretary, except that the amount of a waiver may not exceed 5 percent of the quantity of the reduction in annual milk marketing by the producer provided for under the contract.

"(i) USE OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

"(1) use the services of State and county committees established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590(b)); and

"(2) enter into agreements to use, on a reimbursable basis, the services of administrators of the Federal milk marketing orders and State milk marketing programs.

"(j) REDUCTION IN PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS.—

"(1) REDUCTION REQUIRED; PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall provide for a reduction in the price received by producers for all milk produced in the 48 contiguous States and marketed by producers for commercial use. The reduction in price is required to fund the surplus reduction program under this section, the price support program under section 204 (including expenses of the Board under subsection (g)), the program for red meat purchases under section 204B, and the dairy cattle export program under section 154 of the Food Security Act of 1985.

"(2) PERIOD OF REDUCTION.—The reduction in price required by this subsection shall be made during the period beginning on January 1, 1992, and ending on December 31, 1998, and shall be in addition to any reduction in price required under section 204(h).

"(k) RATE OF REDUCTION.—

"(1) 1992 THROUGH 1995.—During each of the calendar years 1992 through 1995, the Secretary shall establish the rate of reduction under subsection (j)(1) in the price received by producers at an amount such that the total amount collected under that subsection is equal to the difference between—

"(A) the projected cost for that calendar year of the programs referred to in subsection (j)(1) or otherwise authorized by the amendments made by the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1991 and of the dairy termination program; and

"(B) the following amounts:

"(i) In fiscal year 1992, \$391,958,000.

"(ii) In fiscal year 1993, \$465,961,000.

"(iii) In fiscal year 1994, \$469,537,000.

"(iv) In fiscal year 1995, \$487,057,000.

"(v) For the first three months of fiscal year 1996, the projected outlays for such months if those programs are operated so that the projected outlays for the entire fiscal year are equal to \$533,596,000.

"(2) 1996 THROUGH 1998.—During each of the calendar years 1996 through 1998, the Secretary shall establish the rate of the reduction under subsection (j)(1) in the price received by producers at an amount equal to the rate established under paragraph (1) for calendar year 1995.

"(3) ADJUSTMENTS FOR EXCESS COLLECTIONS.—The Secretary shall adjust the rate of reduction established under this subsection for a calendar year to reflect any excess in the total amount collected under this subsection for the preceding calendar year."

(b) EXCEPTION FROM RECONCILIATION PRICE REDUCTION FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.—Subsection (h) of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) EXCEPTION FOR PRODUCERS PARTICIPATING IN SURPLUS REDUCTION PROGRAM.—A producer who is subject to a surplus reduction contract under section 204A(a) and who would be eligible for a refund under paragraph (3) (as determined by the Secretary) shall not be subject to the reduction in price required to be made under this subsection on milk subject to that contract and marketed during the period of that contract."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (h)(1) (as amended by section 4(g)), by striking "subsection (g)" and inserting "section 204A(j)"; and

(2) in subsection (i), by striking "subsection (g) or (h)" each place it appears and inserting "subsection (h) or section 204A(j)".

## SEC. 7. ADVISORY BOARD OF MILK PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS, AND MARKETERS.

Subsection (g) of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1991, the Secretary shall establish a National Dairy Producers, Processors, and Marketers Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of 14 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

"(A) Seven members, one from each geographic region defined in section 204A, appointed by the Secretary from nominees elected as provided in paragraph (2).

"(B) Six members appointed by the Secretary from among individuals who have a demonstrable expertise in the area of milk production, processing, or marketing.

"(C) The Secretary, or a representative of the Secretary, as a nonvoting ex officio member.

"(2) NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT.—

"(A) CONDUCT OF NOMINATING ELECTIONS.—Not later than 75 days after the date of the enactment of the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1991, the Secretary shall conduct elections to elect nominees for appointment to the Board. A separate election shall be held in each of the seven geographic regions defined in section 204A to elect two nominees to the Board from each region.

"(B) PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATIONS.—During the 60-day period beginning on that date, the Secretary shall solicit the names of individuals to be included as candidates on the ballot for the election in each region. Such names may be submitted by milk producers in the region or by organizations or other persons that represent milk producers in the region, including general farm organizations. The Secretary shall establish such additional rules for the conduct of these elections as are appropriate. Individuals shall be eligible to appear on a ballot only if the Secretary determines that the individual has a demonstrable expertise in the area of milk production, processing, or marketing.

"(C) VOTING BY PRODUCERS.—The Secretary shall conduct an election in each region to determine the two nominees eligible for appointment to the Board from that region. The election shall be conducted only among individual milk producers who have been producing milk during a representative period, as determined by the Secretary. Only individual producers may cast ballots in the election. An organization or other person representing milk producers, including a general farm organization, may not cast ballots in the election on behalf of milk producers. The Secretary shall establish the methods by which ballots may be cast. Such methods shall include casting ballots by mail (subject to appropriate safeguards) and in person with a representative of the county office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service or the Extension Service.

"(D) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint one of the two nominees elected from each region to serve as the member of the Board for that region.

"(3) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall consult with the Board regarding—

"(A) the operation of the milk price support program under this section;

"(B) the operation of the surplus reduction program under section 204A; and

"(C) the disposal of net removals by the Commodity Credit Corporation in excess of 4,500,000,000 pounds (on a milk equivalent, total milk solids basis).

"(4) MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.—Within two weeks after the Secretary first appoints the members of the Board under paragraph (2)(D), the Board shall convene for its initial meeting and elect officers. The Board shall meet at the call of the chair, or as requested by the Secretary, but at least once every three months. The Board shall notify the Secretary in advance of each meeting of the Board. The Secretary, or a representative of the Secretary, shall attend each meeting as a nonvoting ex officio member of the Board. A quorum of the Board shall be eight members.

"(5) FUNDING FOR BOARD.—The Secretary may make funds collected under section 204A(j) available to the Board to pay for the activities of the Board.

"(6) PROCEDURES OF THE BOARD; STAFF.—

"(A) PROCEDURES.—The Board shall adopt written bylaws and rules of procedures to govern its operations.

"(B) STAFF.—Using funds provided by the Secretary for a year, the Board may hire such staff and incur such administrative expenses as necessary to meet the responsibilities of the Board.

"(7) TERMS; COMPENSATION.—

"(A) FULL TERM.—Each person appointed to the Board shall serve for a term ending on July 31, 1996, or such later date as determined appropriate by the Secretary. The Secretary may remove for cause a member from the Board before the expiration of the term of the member.

"(B) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment.

"(C) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on July 31, 1996, or such later date as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

"(D) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES.—The members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in performing their duties as members of the Board."

#### SEC. 8. DISPOSAL OF EXCESS PURCHASES OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Subsection (e) of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446e) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) DISPOSAL OF EXCESS INVENTORY.—

"(1) AUTHORIZED DISPOSAL METHODS.—The Secretary may dispose of excess inventory acquired under this section only—

"(A) in export markets using export sales and foreign donations;

"(B) through donations to domestic food programs; and

"(C) for nonfood uses.

"(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR DISPOSAL IN EXPORT MARKETS.—In disposing of excess inventory, the Secretary shall take all steps necessary to ensure that export sales and foreign donations neither undermine international dairy prices nor otherwise adversely affect sales by unsubsidized suppliers."

#### SEC. 9. LIVESTOCK SECTOR ENHANCEMENT.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.) is further amended by inserting after section 204A, as added by section 7, the following new section:

#### "SEC. 204B. MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF THE SURPLUS REDUCTION PROGRAM ON PRODUCERS OF RED MEAT.

"(a) ESTIMATION OF DAIRY CATTLE SLAUGHTERING.—An estimate under section 204(f) of purchase of milk and the products of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation for a calendar year shall include an estimate by the Secretary of the total number of dairy cattle that will be marketed for slaughter during that year.

"(b) PREVENTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS.—

"(1) OPERATION.—This subsection shall apply for calendar years in which the surplus reduction program under section 204A is in effect.

"(2) EFFORTS TO PREVENT ADVERSE EFFECTS.—If the Secretary estimates under subsection (a) that the total number of dairy cattle to be marketed for slaughter during a calendar year will exceed the average annual number of dairy cattle culled during calendar years 1988 through 1991, the Secretary shall take such steps as may be necessary to completely offset the adverse effect on producers of red meat of reductions in the price of red meat caused by the excess marketing of dairy cattle as a result of the surplus reduction program. Such steps may include—

"(A) purchasing and distributing red meat in addition to those quantities normally purchased and distributed by the Secretary; and

"(B) supporting the export of live dairy cattle through the dairy cattle export program established under section 154 of the Food Security Act of 1985.

"(3) STAGGERED PURCHASES.—During calendar years 1992 and 1993, the Secretary shall ensure that the monthly quantity of red meat purchased under paragraph (2) is approximately equal.

"(4) COORDINATION OF EFFORTS.—The Secretary shall coordinate the operation of this section with the efforts of the Secretary to support the export of dairy cattle through the dairy cattle export program established under section 154 of the Food Security Act of 1985.

"(c) SPECIFIC USES OF PURCHASED RED MEAT.—The Secretary may make red meat purchased under subsection (b) available—

"(1) to the Secretary of Defense, on a nonreimbursable basis, for use in commissaries on military installations located outside of the United States;

"(2) for export under the authority of any law in effect on or after October 1, 1991;

"(3) for donation under the commodity distribution and other nutritional programs administered by the Secretary; and

"(4) for distribution pursuant to agreements entered into under the Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1736a) to assist the Soviet Union, its successor or successor entities, or individual republics of the Soviet Union in meeting their food needs.

"(d) AVAILABLE FUNDS.—The Secretary shall use funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out this section. The Secretary may also use funds appropriated under section 32 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes' (7 U.S.C. 612c), approved August 24, 1935. In using funds appropriated under that section, the Secretary shall not reduce purchases of any other agricultural commodities under that section.

"(e) OTHER EFFORTS.—The Secretary of Defense, the heads of other Federal agencies, and State agencies are encouraged to use, to the maximum extent practicable, increased quantities of red meat to meet the food needs of the programs that they administer."

#### SEC. 10. AMENDMENT TO MILK MARKETING ORDERS.

(a) NATURE OF AMENDMENT.—Section 8c(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(5)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (G), by striking "No" and inserting "Except as provided in paragraph (H), no"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (H) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(H) Each order issued pursuant to this section shall contain terms and conditions to provide that all dispositions of class I fluid milk products subject to the order shall comply with the following quality requirements:

"(i) In the case of milk marketed as skim milk, the milk shall contain not less than 9 percent milk solids not fat.

"(ii) In the case of milk marketed as lowfat milk, the milk shall contain not less than 12 percent total milk solids.

"(iii) In the case of milk marketed as whole milk, the milk shall contain not less than 8.7 percent milk solids not fat.

A violation of these requirements, and the amendment to an order implementing these requirements, shall be subject to the penalties provided in subsection (14)."

(b) AMENDMENT OF MILK MARKETING ORDERS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish an amendment to each milk marketing order issued pursuant to section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, to implement subsection (5)(H) of such section (as added by subsection (a)). The Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct a referendum under paragraphs (8), (9), and (19) of such section among producers or a polling of processors regarding the amendment. The amendment of an order under this subsection shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month beginning after the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICATION TO STATE MILK MARKETING ORDERS.—The requirements of section 8c(5)(H) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (as added by subsection (a)), shall apply with regard to comparable milk marketed under State milk marketing orders on and after the effective date specified in subsection (b).

#### SEC. 11. DAIRY CATTLE EXPORT PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198) is amended by inserting after section 153 (15 U.S.C. 713a-14) the following new section:

#### "SEC. 154. DAIRY CATTLE EXPORT PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) QUALIFIED EXPORTER.—The term 'qualified exporter' means an exporter who qualifies for assistance under this section and the dairy export incentive program established under section 153 (15 U.S.C. 713a-14).

"(2) CORPORATION.—The term 'Corporation' means the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"(b) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—During the calendar years 1992 through 1995, the Corporation shall carry out a program to encourage the export of dairy cattle to foreign countries by making payments to qualified exporters in accordance with this section and section 153.

"(c) DAIRY CATTLE FOR WHICH EXPORT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE.—

"(1) FISCAL YEARS 1992 AND 1993.—During fiscal years 1992 and 1993, the Corporation shall restrict the program to supporting the export of—

"(A) live dairy cattle culled by dairy producers who have entered into a surplus reduction contract with the Secretary of Agriculture under section 204A of the Agricultural Act of 1949; and

"(B) live female dairy bovines that have not had a calf prior to their export.



"(2) FISCAL YEARS 1994 THROUGH 1998.—During fiscal years 1994 through 1998, the Corporation shall restrict the program to supporting the export of live female dairy bovines that have not had a calf prior to their export.

"(d) ANNOUNCEMENTS.—To carry out the program for a fiscal year, the Corporation shall announce—

"(1) the countries that are targeted for inclusion in the program;

"(2) the dollar value of bonuses per head for each of the targeted countries;

"(3) at the option of the Corporation, the quantity of dairy cattle eligible for shipment to each targeted country; and

"(4) a 120-day period beginning on the date of announcements for entering into agreements under subsection (e) to participate in the program.

"(e) AGREEMENTS.—On receipt of a proposal or bid by a qualified exporter of dairy heifers, the Corporation may offer to enter into an agreement with the exporter to assist in the export of dairy cattle to a purchaser in a foreign country through a payment made to the exporter.

"(f) DUTIES OF EXPORTERS.—If a qualified exporter enters into an agreement under this section to qualify for a payment from the Corporation, the exporter shall—

"(1) register a confirmed export sale of dairy cattle to a purchaser in a foreign country by submitting to the Corporation—

"(A) a copy of a signed sales agreement or contract; and

"(B) proof of the purchaser's ability to pay for the dairy cattle, which may include a statement from a financial institution or an irrevocable letter of credit, or both;

"(2) register the sale by placing on deposit at the corporation a fixed, refundable registration fee in an amount, determined by the Corporation, that is sufficient to encourage participation in the program established by this section;

"(3) deliver the dairy cattle to the foreign purchaser not later than 12 months after entering into the agreement;

"(4) submit evidence to the Corporation that the sales agreement or contract and delivery has been executed, which may include a signed transportation document, bill of lading, or acknowledgment by a financial institution that payment to the purchaser has been made; and

"(5) otherwise comply with the requirements of the agreement, including the requirements of the dairy export incentive program established under section 153 to the extent the Corporation determines that those requirements are practicable for this program.

"(g) EFFECT OF COMPLIANCE AND NON-COMPLIANCE.—

"(1) COMPLIANCE.—If a qualified exporter who enters into an agreement with the Corporation under subsection (e) complies with the agreement, the Corporation shall—

"(A) make a payment to the qualified exporter in compliance with the agreement; and

"(B) return the registration fee paid by the exporter under subsection (f).

"(2) NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the qualified exporter does not comply with the agreement, the Corporation shall—

"(A) retain all or part of the registration fee paid by the exporter under subsection (f);

"(B) withhold payments to the exporter under this section;

"(C) pursue such other courses of action as the Corporation determines to be appropriate; or

"(D) take any combination of actions described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

"(h) PRIORITIES.—The Corporation shall give priority to proposals or bids submitted under this section that, in connection with the export of dairy cattle, include appropriate herd management training, veterinary services, nutritional training, and other technical assistance necessary for the adoption of the cattle to foreign environments.

"(i) SAFEGUARDS.—The rules and conditions governing the program established under this section shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that—

"(1) payments may be made under the program only on the quantity of dairy cattle sold by an entity for export in any year that is in addition to, and not in place of, any export sales of dairy cattle that the entity would otherwise make in the absence of the program; and

"(2) dairy cattle sold for export under the program will not displace commercial export sales of cattle from the United States cattle by other exporters."

"(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198; 99 Stat. 1354) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 153 the following new item:

"Sec. 154. Dairy cattle export program."

#### SEC. 12. PROTECTION FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN WIC.

"(a) ENTITLEMENT.—Subject to subsection (b), in each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 in addition to any grant received from amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorizations contained in section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), each State agency is entitled to receive an additional grant that bears the same relationship to the amount described in subsection (b)(2) for such fiscal year as the amount such State agency receives for purposes of operating a program under such section for such fiscal year bears to the total amount received by all State agencies for purposes for such fiscal year.

"(b) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—

"(1) WHEN MADE.—Subsection (a) is effective only to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture determines that retail prices for milk and dairy products exceed the amounts specified in subsection (c) as a result of amendments made by the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1991. The Secretary shall provide additional grants to State agencies in any fiscal year only to the extent that retail prices are projected to exceed the amounts specified in such subsection for the fiscal year.

"(2) TOTAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL GRANTS.—In no event shall the additional grants exceed—

"(A) for the fiscal year 1992, \$20,000,000;

"(B) for the fiscal year 1993, \$44,000,000

and

"(C) for the fiscal year 1994, \$47,000,000.

"(c) COMPOSITE RETAIL DAIRY PRICES.—The Secretary shall determine if a composite retail price for fluid milk and dairy products will exceed—

"(1) for fiscal year 1992, \$33.50 per hundred-weight of milk;

"(2) for fiscal year 1993, \$33.50 per hundred-weight of milk; and

"(3) for fiscal year 1994, \$34.45 per hundred-weight of milk.

"(d) CARRYOVER OF ADDITIONAL GRANT.—In the event that the actual increase in retail dairy prices is less than the Secretary's estimate for any fiscal year, the amount of the

additional grant determined under subsection (b) for that fiscal year that exceeds the additional grant based on the actual increase in retail prices shall be used to reduce the additional grant determined under such subsection for the following fiscal year.

"(e) USES OF FUNDS.—Each State agency shall use amounts received under this section in the same manner and for the same purposes as grants received under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

"(f) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "State agency" has the meaning provided in section 17(b)(13) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated until expended for purposes of carrying out this section, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1992, \$44,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993, and \$47,000,000 for the fiscal year 1994.

#### SEC. 13. MODIFICATION OF DAIRY TERMINATION PROGRAM.

"(a) CERTAIN TRANSFERS AUTHORIZED.—If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that a natural disaster renders a milk producer's land or milk production facilities unusable for the production of milk, the Secretary shall allow the producer to transfer the production unit (including dairy animals and equipment) to a farm idled under the dairy termination program, without penalty, if the producer agrees to transfer all terms and conditions of the contract under the program to the disaster-damaged farm for the remainder of the contract period.

"(b) DAIRY TERMINATION PROGRAM DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "dairy termination program" means the program to terminate milk production established by section 101(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1446(d)).

Amend the title so as to read as follows: "To establish a price support and stabilization program for the production of milk and products of milk."

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE FLORIDA MUSEUM OF HISPANIC AND LATIN AMERICAN ART

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Museum of Hispanic and Latin American Art, a nonprofit organization, has been established in the city of Miami for the purpose of promoting and preserving Hispanic American cultures. On November 15, the museum will be hosting an opening exhibition featuring Cuban artist Victor Gomez, who will be showing his new series of monotypes.

In January, coinciding with "Art Miami '92," an exhibition by Spanish contemporary artists will take place at the museum. In February, Francisco Torregrosa, an artist from Valencia, Spain, will also hold an exhibit. Future presentations in the museum will include Latin American art exhibition and cultural events involving music, graphic design, and prints. The museum will be at the Hispanic International Festival of the Arts "Discovery '91" next month at the Coconut Grove Convention Center.

Among the founders are Manuel Rufi-Gilbert, director of *Batik*, an art magazine from Barcelona, Spain, and Raul Oyuela, former di-

rector of the San Francisco Museum of Contemporary Hispanic Art. Mr. Oyuela relocated to Miami to become the executive director of the Florida Museum of Hispanic and Latin American Art.

The curator of the museum is Dr. Carlos Gonzalez Lopez, an academic from San Fernando, Madrid, and other members of the museum include artists, art gallery directors, entrepreneurs, architects, collectors from all around the world.

The Florida Museum of Hispanic and Latin American Art, with Manuel Ruff-Gilbert, Raul Oyuela, and Dr. Carlos Gonzalez Lopez, will be working hard on this exhibit.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

##### HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, beginning with the successes of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the 1950's and 1960's, America has been on the road to improving civil rights protections for all its citizens. The Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act, and Americans With Disabilities Act all ensured that race, creed, color—or any other factor—could not be used to discriminate against an individual.

Over the course of the 1980's there have been a number of legal challenges that have attempted to change the composition of employer-employee relations. The Supreme Court over that period of time issued decisions that effectively made it the responsibility of the employer to establish and prove transgressions by the employer.

Compromises have been crafted for a number of years that have failed to pass both Houses of Congress. Recent legislation, however, has passed both the House and the Senate by wide margins, but was vetoed by President Bush.

In the past few months, President Bush has conceded on many of the major controversial points after it appeared that the legislation might have enough support in the Congress to override his veto. The House and Senate have now passed the legislation which reinforces the employment protection that existed in the 1970's and specifies new protection for women, religious groups, and the disabled.

Among other matters, these provisions will: Make it clear that discrimination at all phases of employment is covered by law; force discriminatory employers to justify practices that adversely affect women and minorities; prevent employers from avoiding liability in all cases of intentional discrimination; provide the same legal protections for citizens working abroad for American companies; and allow proven victims of employment discrimination to seek compensation for their court costs. Finally, this act will provide for new punitive damages against intentional discrimination of women, religious groups, and the disabled. At the same time, this bill understands that the nature of the economy is such that overly burdensome regulations will have only a crippling

effect on businesses and macroeconomics growth.

America's civil rights laws have been a symbol of this Nation's beliefs of fairness and equity. We need to continue to mold honest and fair laws that protect employees against discrimination without forcing businesses to close their doors because of undue Federal intervention. The bill before us today is a fair compromise, and I urge its adoption.

#### NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

##### HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues both to personally observe and to bring to the attention of their constituents National Bible Week, which is scheduled for November 24–December 1, 1991.

The great religious reformer and theologian Martin Luther once explained that he had so much work to accomplish in a given day that if he didn't spend the first 4 hours of each day in prayer and Bible reading, there was no way he would get it all done. While we wouldn't claim to have the piety or wisdom of Luther, those of us who regularly attend the Members' prayer breakfast have the same sense of the importance of the Bible. If we didn't take that time for fellowship and Bible study each week, there is no way we would have the guidance to accomplish the tasks before us here in the House of Representatives.

Many times I have marveled at the foresight and wisdom of our Nation's forefathers in drafting a document, the U.S. Constitution, which 200 years later remains a guiding force for our country. How much more marvelous it is that a book whose chapters were written 1,900 to 3,500 years ago has remained the spiritual light for generations ever since and in every nation.

The Bible is an amazing history book, contains great poetry, is filled with action-packed adventures, provides fascinating biographies about the most pure and the most evil of humans, includes amazingly contemporary psychological understanding, and even relates moments of humor. But if it were these things alone, it never would have endured in the way it has.

What distinguishes the Holy Bible is that it is exactly that: Holy. God is the author of scripture. Through the Holy Spirit, God directed the thoughts and the very words that the various human writers from Moses to John wrote. Through the Bible, we learn that God is holy, just, all-powerful, all-knowing, and the sovereign ruler of the universe, but most of all, we learn of God's grace. Through the additional illumination which Jesus Christ brings to the world, we learn even more about how God supports, guides, and empowers all people who look to Him as their foundation throughout life. While other books may instruct and inspire us, none can provide us the guidance provided by the Holy Bible.

This 51st annual observance of National Bible Week will continue in the nonsectarian, grassroot tradition of all previous celebrations.

The group sponsoring this event, the Interfaith Laymen's National Bible Association, was formed in 1940 by a small group of business and professional men who sought to encourage Americans to appreciate our Nation's religious heritage. Since its beginning, this week has involved people from a broad range of faiths, with local observances occurring in thousands of communities all across the land. This year, I am proud to join Senator CHARLES GRASSLEY of Iowa as the congressional co-chairmen of the event.

As we designate this 1 week to bring special attention to the Bible, I urge my colleagues to take this opportunity to remember the guidance which is available to them through this Good Book, encouraging their constituents to do the same. Even more important, I hope that this National Bible Week will serve to instigate and renew regular Bible reading by Americans across this land who are seeking wisdom and support as they live their lives.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. DONALD M. LIONETTI

##### HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Maj. Gen. Donald M. Lionetti who is being transferred from his post as Commanding General of the Army Air Defense Artillery Center and School at Fort Bliss, TX, to the Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, VA. While at Fort Bliss Major General Lionetti became an important part of the greater west Texas community.

Major General Lionetti will leave for his new assignment at TRADOC just 2 years after he became the commander of Fort Bliss in November 1989. He has been quoted in the El Paso media as saying that his assignment at Fort Bliss has been a pinnacle of 30 years of service. Those of us in El Paso also agree that his assignment has been a pinnacle, a pinnacle in the relationship between the Army Post and the west Texas community.

Major General Lionetti has served his country, and the Army, well. He was commissioned from the U.S. Military Academy in 1961 and has line experience in NIKE Hercules, service with the U.S. Air Force at a NORAD Control Center, warhead support for a German Armored Division, battery command in Vietnam, and service as chief of plans of a corps artillery headquarters.

Most recently, Major General Lionetti served as director of plans, U.S. Space Command, Peterson Air Force Base, CO. Other key assignments for Major General Lionetti included deputy commanding general, U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School, Fort Bliss; chief of the Sgt. York Air Defense System Intensive Management Team, and later as chief of the Firepower Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, U.S. Army, Washington DC; Deputy Chief of the High Technology Test Bed and commander of the Division Air Defense Artillery, both assign-



ments with the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized) at Fort Lewis.

At his new post, Major General Lionetti will continue to serve the United States as the deputy commanding general and chief of staff of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, VA.

While the residents of the 16th Congressional District of Texas wish Major General Lionetti well in his new position, it is with mixed feelings. Major General Lionetti has been an active participant in community events, sharing the battles of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm with the residents of El Paso, who returned the support throughout the 10 months military personnel were stationed in the Persian Gulf.

Major General Lionetti invited the community to share in the victories of Operation Desert Storm and, in return, the community invited Fort Bliss dependents into their hearts and homes.

I share the mixed emotions of my constituents; watching Major General Lionetti expand his professional skills and opportunities, I feel as though I am losing a friend at home.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of the 16th Congressional District of Texas, I wish good luck and Godspeed to a good friend and a great west Texan and American.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ALVARO SOLIS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to acknowledge the 1-year anniversary of the death of Alvaro Solis, Jr., a former constituent of my congressional district. Alvaro was killed on October 27, 1990, during an attempted robbery in South Dade.

On the date of the 1-year anniversary of his death, Alvaro's family along with the community of Florida International University, where Alvaro was a junior pursuing a degree in finance, held a vigil in remembrance of this fine student and member of our community.

The ceremony was coordinated by the members of his fraternity, the Florida Nu chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon, and attended by more than 400 people. Among the special guests and speakers were Alvaro Solis, Sr., Dr. Mitch Maidique, president of the FIU; Dr. Richard Correnti, vice president for student affairs; and Mr. Al Osborne, president of Lock 'Em Up, Florida.

During the ceremony, members of the community planted an allspice tree in his name, and a photograph of Alvaro was set by the newly planted tree. Long stemmed red roses and white carnation boutonnières, given to the guests by members of the fraternity, were carefully set beside his photograph decorating the allspice.

Alvaro Solis, Sr., and his family have dedicated their time to working with an organization called Lock 'Em Up, Florida, whose members are committed to keeping convicted criminals off the streets throughout the cities of this State.

Again, I wish to acknowledge Alvaro's friends and family for the beautiful ceremony

that was held in his honor, and I commend them for the stand that they have taken against the perpetrators of such crimes as the one that took Alvaro's life. I'm certain that he is sorely missed by all who knew him.

#### A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

#### HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I come before this House today in order to honor, and express my deep gratitude, to all the men and women who have proudly served this great country as members of our Armed Forces.

As you know, we pay tribute to this Nation's veterans each November. However, I must contend that we should be honoring them throughout the year, not just on one particular day. The commitment they made to this country is unparalleled, therefore we must fight to see that our commitment to them does not get cast aside. With all of the reductions in spending we must not take lightly the needs of those heroes who placed their country's interests above their own. Because of their courage, we enjoy more personal freedoms in the United States than any other country.

Not long ago, I witnessed over 1,100 of my constituents proudly answer the call to duty during the Persian Gulf war. I would especially like to thank them, and the 67,790 other wartime veterans in Oklahoma's First District for putting their lives on hold, leaving family and friends, to serve their country. I hope that you will join me today and every day, in honoring those brave individuals and remembering their commitment to these United States.

As the old military saying goes: It wasn't always easy, it wasn't always fair, but when our country needed us, we were always there. Mr. Speaker, let's make sure that we are there for them.

#### TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. BOOTH

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Michael J. Booth, the editor of the Atlanticville newspaper in Long Branch, NJ. On Wednesday, November 13, 1991, Mr. Booth will be honored by the Long Branch Chamber of Commerce, and this occasion offers an opportunity to recognize the great contribution that Mike has made to the community.

Mike Booth has been a long-time acquaintance—usually a friend, sometimes a friendly adversary, but always someone who can be counted on to take a deep, abiding, active, and very vocal concern for the unique and wonderful city of Long Branch that we both have called home for all of our lives.

Mike Booth was born in Long Branch in 1948 and graduated from Long Branch High School in 1967. He studied journalism and

photography at Brookdale College in Monmouth County. He started the Atlanticville in 1976 to help America celebrate her 200th birthday. The paper started as a biweekly and became a weekly in 1979. With its offices in downtown Long Branch, the paper is now the shore area's news weekly.

Mike and his wife Shannon have four sons: David, 13, Shawn, 12, Paul, 10, and Charlie, 8.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that all of us in public office recognize that a free and energetic press plays an indispensable role in keeping the public engaged in the affairs of politics and government. While there may be times when we disagree with the way a particular issue is presented, and times when we are the subject of a certain amount of criticism, newspapers and other forms of media are integral to an informed and concerned populace. In his efforts to chronicle the political, social, cultural, and other events in Long Branch and the surrounding communities, Mike Booth has lived up to his vital responsibility to the great benefit of his readers.

#### LOCKHEED OF MARIETTA 40TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's giants in the aerospace industry is the Lockheed Corp., a California-based firm. The company very wisely decided 40 years ago to locate an aircraft manufacturing plant in Marietta, GA, which is now in my congressional district.

Now the home of the entire Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co., the Georgia plant was honored on its 40th anniversary October 31 with a luncheon at the Northwest Marriott Hotel, given by the Public and Business Affairs Committee of the Marietta Kiwanis Club.

Cochairing the event, attended by more than 400 persons, were Kiwanians Bob Spratlin and Bill Kinney, whose very capable efforts made it the special occasion warranted by such a milestone as a 40th anniversary.

Members of the Kiwanis committee included Walter Kelly, Jr.; Jack Crowder; State Senator Chuck Clay; Harold Willingham; Marietta Mayor Joe Mack Wilson; Knox Wood; Otis A. Brumby; Ed Milligan; Judge Harris Hines; Lockheed President Kenneth Canestra; State Representative Jack Vaughan; Jack Wilson; Cobb County Commission Chairman Phil Secrest; Craig Aronoff; Ed Andrews; Wyman Pilcher III; and Roy Barnes, the Kiwanis Public Affairs Committee chairman.

I rise to commend Mr. Spratlin and Mr. Kinney in particular for their efforts to make the appreciation day a truly great event. I wish I could have been there.

On that particular day my legislative duties had to take priority. In addition to numerous floor votes on comprehensive banking legislation, my presence was required at a House-Senate conference committee working out final details of the Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1992. This bill contained hefty

authorization for Lockheed programs, including \$1.6 billion for development of the F-22, the next generation multirole fighter to be built by Lockheed in Marietta, as well as \$755.5 million for C-130's, \$560 million for four new F-117 Stealth fighters, and \$1.3 billion for D-5 missiles.

Keynote speaker for the notable occasion was Gen. J.M. (Mike) Loh, Commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, VA. Appropriate music was provided by the Army Ground Forces Ceremonial Band, commanded by Capt. John Clanton.

Kiwanis President Steve Tumlin, Jr., presided, with Kennestone Hospital Administrator Bernie Brown delivering one of his fine versions of the national anthem, and Walter Kelly, Jr., the invocation.

Senator Clay introduced Mr. Cannestra, who spoke on the status of Lockheed's programs. State Senator Steve Thompson introduced special tribute speakers, and Mr. Spratlin introduced the keynote speaker, with Senator Barnes wrapping up the program.

A special word of commendation for Bill Kinney and his team at the Marietta Daily Journal for their special section commemorating the occasion.

From the color cover featuring the YF-22 advanced tactical fighter [ATF] and its designer, Micky Blackwell, with Mr. Cannestra, through 72 pages of historic photos and articles spanning Lockheed's four glorious decades in our fair State, the commemorative edition is a fitting tribute to one of Georgia's finest corporate citizens.

#### A TRIBUTE TO "TRAVELING AROUND THE WORLD"

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Traveling Around the World, an organization in my congressional district which, in celebration of United Nations Day on October 24, 1991, collected costumes from 80 countries around the world. In addition, Traveling Around the World has accumulated 55 flags from all around the world.

Ms. Mayita Sotomayor, director of Traveling Around the World, rents these wonderful costume dresses to anyone interested. The costumes are from five continents, from lands as close as Canada to lands as far away as Australia. Additional countries represented are Uruguay, Haiti, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, and many more.

I would like to recognize Ms. Sotomayor and Traveling Around the World for their dedication to bringing different cultures closer to the south Florida community.

#### TRIBUTE TO LOIS FAIRLEY CARRION

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce Mrs. Lois Fairley Carrion to my fellow Members of the House of Representatives, a woman who has dedicated her life to working unselfishly to help others. Mrs. Carrion is the director of the Stuyvesant Heights Landmark Senior Citizen Center.

Mrs. Carrion, a native New Yorker, became the director of the center after retiring from a distinguished career with the New York City Board of Education. She is a graduate of New York and Atlanta Universities. Her hallmark has always been helping people. Her desire to help others is evidenced by the contributions she has made as a teacher and social worker. Mrs. Carrion is known for her unswerving commitment to providing needy services to senior citizens. She has worked tirelessly to demonstrate to society and senior citizens that individuals in the twilight of their lives can still be productive contributors to the world. I am proud to highlight the achievements and contributions of Mrs. Lois Fairley Carrion.

#### TOWN OF HAGUE, NY, TO HONOR DICK BOLTON FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on December 8, my good friend Dick Bolton will be retiring as supervisor of the town of Hague, NY.

If you can't imagine Washington without its monuments, you can't imagine Hague without the presence, inspiration, and steady hand of Dick Bolton.

I measure a man by how much he gives to his neighbors and to his community. By that measure, Dick Bolton has been a giant.

Consider that he was a busy employee of International Paper Co. for 29 years, retiring as a department superintendent. He still found time to serve seven terms as Hague Town Supervisor, seven terms on the Warren County Board of Supervisors, and two terms as that board's chairman. His committee assignments including budget, data processing, public works, Lake George affairs, parks and recreations, planning and community development, solid waste, sheriff and communications, tourism and industrial promotion, and veterans services.

He was on the board of directors of the Supervisors and County Legislators Association from 1983 to 1988, and third vice president of that association in 1991. He also served as a member of the Lake George Park Commission and chairman of the Glens Falls Transportation Council.

But that's not all. He was also active in his community, serving as past commander of the Hague American Legion, past president of the

Hague Fish and Game Club, Warren County Conservation Council, New York State Region 5 of the Fish and Wildlife Management Board, and the Hague Chamber of Commerce. He is a past vestryman of the Episcopal Church of the Cross and a charter member of the Hague Fire Department.

I could go on and on about Dick Bolton. So could everyone else who knows him. They will be having a farewell gathering for him on December 8, but let us pay our tribute today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in saluting a model public servant, great American, and close friend, Dick Bolton of Hague, NY.

#### TRIBUTE TO JASON WERTZ

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute today to Jason Wertz of my 17th District in Ohio. Mr. Wertz is currently the District and Regional Cross Country State Champion.

Jason has invested his high school years perfecting his sport and has done so successfully. He is a 4-year letterman in cross country and a 3-year letterman in track. This is in addition to his position as captain of the cross-country team and the school record holder in cross country and the 2-mile.

Aside from his achievements in track, Jason is a member and vice president of the National Honor Society. He is also a member of the Eagle Scouts and an announcer for varsity basketball.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a privilege to pay tribute to such an outstanding athlete and student, Mr. Jason Wertz.

#### SNAPPER CREEK ELEMENTARY PTA WORKS TO ERASE BUDGET CUTS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Snapper Creek Elementary Parent Teachers Association [PTA] which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "School's Parents Want to 'Buy Back' Teachers," by Jon O'Neill, tells how this school's PTA held a flea market to raise money to hire back teachers and other personnel they lost in recent school budget cuts.

Parents at Snapper Creek Elementary got tired of watching the budget ax chop into their children's education. So when the school lost several teachers this year, the PTA decided to do something about it.

They're having a flea market today to raise money so they can buy back some of those teachers.

"The parents have really come to the rescue," said Clifford Herrman, principal of the school at 10151 SW 64th St. "They're not



waiting for any help from anyone. They just said, 'We're going to do something.'"

In the latest round of education cuts, Snapper Creek lost five teacher aides, three full-time teachers and two compensatory education teachers. The average class size at the school hovers around 30 pupils, Herrman said.

The PTA found this hard to swallow. Earlier this year, it held a gift-wrap sale and raised enough to buy back one teacher aide. The goal is to retrieve all the lost teachers.

"We knew the school would be hit hard," said PTA President Richard Spencer. "We felt that we had to do something to keep the class sizes down, and everyone here has gotten involved. This is a bunch that grabbed the bull by the horns and our priority was to hire back the teachers we lost."

Today's flea market will run from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Almost 70 vendors paid \$15 each to set up booths on the school athletic field. Nearly everything, except alcohol and guns, will be on sale.

There also will be food and drinks, as well as games for kids, including a basketball toss and a moon walk.

Delia Zayas-Bazan, a crossing guard at the school, bought two tables to sell her original artworks.

"This is the first time I've done this, so I'm excited," she said. "I also want to help the school."

"I basically cleaned out my house," he said. "I think I have a little bit of everything for sale."

Other area businesses, including a hardware store and a chiropractor, have purchased space at the fair.

"The idea was to bring together the whole community," Spencer said. "The bottom line is we want to raise money, but we also want to have a good time."

Groups of parents have been banding together to offset budget cuts since the end of last school year, when the first cuts were made. At Palmetto Middle School, for instance, the PTA is trying to raise \$50,000 to buy back teachers the school lost.

"This is not a rich neighborhood, but people really want to help," Herrman said. "They want to make sure their children get the best education possible."

I am happy to commend the Snapper Creek Elementary PTA by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Snapper Creek Elementary PTA President Richard Spencer and other members of the PTA should be commended for showing initiative and leadership, in organizing support from the community to make-up for school budget cuts.

#### CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA CELEBRATES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States and Canada, which during the month of November, is celebrating its 70th anniversary.

The Croatian Catholic Union is a vital part of all Croatian communities throughout the United States and Canada. The union, which was

organized by the Reverend Charles Jesih, of the Gary, IN, Croatian parish, was established as a source of spiritual strength for the Croatian people. The union also served to provide Croatian-Americans with opportunities to share their ethnic heritage with their fellow countrymen. Most importantly, however, the Croatian Catholic Union provided social assistance and insurance benefits for its members, important services which presently continue through the more than 100 branches located throughout the United States and Canada.

I would particularly like to recognize the dedicated efforts of Melchior Masina of Hobart, IN, who is the national secretary-treasurer for the union. Mr. Masina, along with the entire membership of Croatian Catholic Union, Lodge 70, have strived to live up to the highest ideals of their faith through their solidarity with the people of Croatia and service to all of their members.

In these difficult times, they have been a stronghold of faith and support for all Croatians. On their 70th anniversary, I commend the Croatian Catholic Union for their dedicated resolve and longevity.

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SUSPENDS AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the time has come, Mr. Speaker, for the world to ratchet up their outrage at the months-long aggression and violence in Yugoslavia. I strongly support the European Community's announcement today of suspending aid to Yugoslavia and trust that the United States will quickly join in this multinational effort to isolate the aggressors.

Now that the European Community has asked the U.N. Security Council to impose an oil embargo, the United States should, without hesitation, join the coalition. The embargo should include other commodities such as coal, steel, and any other strategic items which would fuel the military actions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe President Milosevic has within his absolute power the ability to end the war today, if only he desired a peaceful settlement. He has been warned that continued aggression would press the European Community and the United States to impose additional sanctions and politically isolate his Republic. The EC's willingness to redirect the suspended moneys to those Yugoslav Republics which have cooperated with the EC efforts to negotiate a cease-fire will contribute to the isolation of President Milosevic and the Yugoslav Federal Army.

I encourage the President to announce immediately the United States' solidarity with the European Community and its sanctions directed against the aggressors in Yugoslavia. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is strong support in the Congress for such decisive action.

#### SAM TILLMAN, SERVING OUR NATION IN WAR AND PEACE

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Sam Tillman, a man who has served our Nation throughout his lifetime.

Sam is currently the president of the North East Jewish Center in Yonkers, NY. However, this is not the first position of community leadership that Sam has held. For many years, Sam has been active in the civic life of Yonkers and in the Jewish War Veterans. During the years 1989 and 1990, he was post commander of the Jewish War Veterans of America, Post No. 68. Under his guidance, Post No. 68 fulfilled all of its commitments—its civic and social duties. Also under his leadership, the post surpassed all previous recruiting efforts.

Sam has been in the forefront of fighting to ensure that our Government is more responsive and sensitive to the needs of hospitalized and homeless veterans. He has visited the Montrose veterans' medical center which serves veterans in our area, and has personally provided comfort to veterans there.

Sam had a distinguished military career. He completed basic training at Camp Gordon in Augusta, GA, in 1944. He then shipped out to the Far East. While on the ship, he volunteered his services as court reporter for a court-martial and received a special commendation for that work. By the time he arrived overseas to undertake responsibilities as a military court reporter, he had been promoted to the rank of master sergeant.

Upon leaving the Army, he entered the private sector. After many long years, he is now semiretired. As a 30-year resident of Yonkers, he continues to be a community leader and participates in a wide range of social and civil activities. This is one person who has certainly not slowed down during retirement.

I congratulate Sam, his wife Silvia, and their two children for all they mean to our community.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY JANE CAYLOR

**HON. BUD CRAMER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Jane Caylor, who has recently retired from her position as superintendent of the Huntsville city school system.

Mrs. Caylor has served as a teacher and administrator in the Huntsville school system for 28 years and has served as superintendent since 1984. She has made many significant contributions to the school system during her tenure by contributing to the growth of the school system and increased educational opportunities for all students.

Mrs. Caylor created the first Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program for kindergartners, second and fifth graders in the

State of Alabama. This program is a joint effort with the Huntsville city police department and the Huntsville city schools. Because of the success of this program, Huntsville will be home to the DARE Training Center for the State of Alabama.

"Reaching for Excellence" is a 5-year plan of instruction Mrs. Caylor implemented to establish long-range goals for the Huntsville city schools. This plan enables every student to have the opportunity to develop his or her potential to the highest level.

Before Alabama mandated a reduction of the pupil/teacher ratio, Mrs. Caylor implemented a plan to reduce the ratio for Huntsville schools. She implemented the Advanced Placement Program that enables high school students to complete college level courses while they are still in high school. This program is now available in all Huntsville city high schools. Mrs. Caylor also initiated the policy of requiring students to maintain a "C" average in order to be eligible to participate in extracurricular activities. Mrs. Caylor developed a system wide computer education program with hands-on experience for grades K-12. Now each school has its own computer lab.

Mrs. Caylor implemented the APPLE Program—a program of positive life experiences—that placed elementary counselors in each elementary school. She also developed a comprehensive program to address the needs of "at risk" students. She implemented the Extended Day Program, which now exists in 15 elementary schools. This program provides affordable day care to families in the school system. Mrs. Caylor also implemented a contract service for transportation of physically disabled students, magnet school students, and vocational students.

In cooperation with the city of Huntsville, Mrs. Caylor designed and built the Center for Developmental Learning, a new state-of-the-art school specifically for children with special handicaps. She also was responsible for installing a state-of-the-art microwave security system and an emergency response plan. This emergency plan proved to be extremely important when a tornado struck Jones Valley School in 1989. She also initiated a capital improvements and building program.

Mrs. Caylor has been involved in several programs to share her expertise with others. She was appointed as a member of the education committee of the Alabama Association for Retarded Children. She presented a program on the Delinquency Prevention Center to the Second Annual Governor's Conference of Juvenile Justice in Louisiana. Mrs. Caylor was also appointed to serve on both the Alabama State Tenure Commission and the Governor's Task Force on Accreditation in Alabama Schools. She also served as a member of the Special Education Superintendent's Task Force.

Mrs. Caylor's dedication to children extends beyond the school system. She has served as a member of the board of directors of the Huntsville Youth Orchestra. She was a charter member of the United Cerebral Palsy Association and served on several committees. She served on the Mental Health Children's Advisory Committee and was appointed to the Madison County Juvenile Court Advisory Board by the Honorable Hartwell Lutz.

This is not the first time Mrs. Caylor has been recognized for her achievements. She received the first annual Milton K. Cummings Humanitarian Award presented by the Huntsville-Madison-Limestone Counties' Community Action Agency. She was recognized for outstanding service and exemplary leadership by the Alabama State Legislature and the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Huntsville-Madison County. Mrs. Caylor also received the Distinguished Service to Public Education Award by the Huntsville Association of School Administrators. The Alabama State Art Association named her Administrator of the Year, and she has twice been named Superintendent of the Year, by the Alabama Parent/Teacher Association in 1990 and by the American Association of School Administrators in 1991.

It will be hard for the Huntsville city school system to replace someone as dedicated as Mrs. Caylor. However, with the groundwork she has laid over the past 28 years, Huntsville city schools should continue to grow and excel in meeting the needs of our students. I wish Mrs. Caylor all the best in her retirement.

#### SOUTH MIAMI'S AFTER SCHOOL HOUSE HELPS STUDENTS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the city of South Miami's After School House Program which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Older Students Get After-School Help" by Elizabeth Grudzinski, tells how this program was recently expanded to include students in grades seven through nine in this after-school tutoring program:

The hardest thing for Phyllis LeShane to do was tell children they were too old to learn.

But the City of South Miami's After School House of which LeShane is the director, only funds a program to help students through the sixth grade.

When seventh-graders started asking for help, LeShane was in a bind: "The kids would come to my door and ask me if I had anything for them. But they were too old for the After School House and I would have to turn them away."

No more.

LeShane and Christine Johnson, supervisor of the South Miami Community Services Center, have set up a new program for students in grades seven through nine at the Headstart/Community Action Agency building, 6125 SW 68th St.

There, older students can get help with their homework or take classes in computers, typing, drama, modeling and cooking.

The program is an outgrowth of the After School House, where up to 200 neighborhood school children through sixth grade spend an hour a week with a tutor in a sheltered, supervised environment.

Currently, the program for the older students is operating with no funding, no paid staff and very little equipment.

To start it, LeShane and Johnson found space in the CAA building, asked students about their interests and sent out an appeal for tutors.

One who responded is Jude Parry, a professional mime who teaches drama in the program. Parry, originally from England, now lives in Miami Beach.

"Essentially the reason I got involved is that this is one way for me to give these kids the opportunity to express themselves without the feeling that they're being measured or tested or compared," Parry said.

Sheila Alexander teaches a modeling class. A South Miami resident and the mother of three, she heads her own modeling troupe. She volunteered because "I just feel we need to go and get our children back from the streets."

A regular of the program, Haitian-born Fabien Fabre, 12, comes every day. The seventh-grader gets help with math and is taking typing.

"I like everything," Fabien said.

I am happy to pay tribute to South Miami Community Services Center supervisor Christine Johnson, After School House director Phyllis LeShane and the other staff members of After School House by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. They have provided an invaluable service to the South Miami area through their tutoring program, often through the use of volunteers and donated equipment.

#### TO RESTORE VOTER CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT: PASS CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 8, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the Louisville Courier-Journal of Wednesday, November 6, 1991, which points out that only 30 percent of eligible voters in Kentucky participated in Tuesday's election. This is the worst voter turnout for a gubernatorial election in Kentucky in the last 40 years and is indicative of the disenchantment which citizens of Kentucky, and of the Nation, feel toward politics and elections.

Historically, alienation in political terms is not new. What is new, however, is the degree to which citizens are frustrated. This sad statistic underscores the need to pass comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform. Passing such legislation is the first step toward regaining voter confidence in the political process and in the institutions of government.

BARELY 30 PERCENT VOTED IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

(By Robert T. Garrett)

After candidates spent a record \$19 million trying to become governor this year, voters stayed home yesterday in droves—virtually tying 1987's record low turnout of 30 percent of voting-age population.

Only about 834,000 people voted in the governor's race, while nearly 1.9 million other Kentuckians over 18 years of age did not.

The roughly 30 percent of eligible Kentuckians who voted in the governor's race yesterday and in November 1987 is a far cry from the 40-percent-plus turnouts that gubernatorial elections routinely attracted from World War II to 1975.

Of 2,731,202 voting-age Kentuckians counted by the 1990 Census, only 30.5 percent voted yesterday in the governor's race. In 1987, 30



percent of eligible voters voted in all races on the general-election ballot. (Only 28.4 percent voted in the governor's race that year. But estimated "slippage," or shunning of the gubernatorial line at the top of the ticket, was expected to be lower this year, meaning that the total turnouts four years ago and yesterday were approximately the same.)

Malcolm Jewell, a University of Kentucky political science professor who tracks voting trends, said yesterday's turnout startled him because it was as dismal as the previous lows recorded in 1975 and 1987, when the Republicans fielded weak gubernatorial candidates who generated little interest.

"It appeared this year that the Republicans had a serious candidate for the first time since Louie Nunn ran, and if Republicans wouldn't turn out for this, what does it take to turn them out?" Jewell said.

Jewell speculated that turnout may have been depressed by published polls showing a lopsided race in the final days before the election, continuing hostility toward GOP nominee Larry Hopkins from supporters of primary foe Larry Forgy, and registered Republicans' disappointment with Hopkins over not running "a smarter campaign."

But he said it's also hard not to conclude that "people are fed up with politics."

State Sen. Michael R. Moloney, who has proposed limiting spending by gubernatorial candidates to \$1.8 million per candidate per primary or general election, said the nearly \$8 million spent by winner Brereton Jones and the \$3 million spent by Hopkins this year turned off voters.

"I think the massive amount of money has convinced a lot of people that they're disenfranchised," Moloney said. "They don't think that their vote means anything."

Under a 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision, states may not limit campaign spending un-

less they do so with a voluntary program of incentives, such as the public financing contained in Moloney's bill. (Candidates who raised \$600,000 would be eligible for \$1.2 million in state funds per election. They also would have to appear on four hours of free programming by Kentucky Educational Television.)

Reducing the big money and making gubernatorial candidates "go beyond the 30-second sound bites" to discuss issues on TV "obviously is going to make some difference in turnout," Moloney said.

#### VOTER TURNOUT IN GOVERNOR'S RACES

(Chart shows turnout (as percentage of voting age population) and results since the end of World War II)

	Turnout	Percent
<b>1947:</b>		
Earle C. Clements, Democrat	385,242	57
Eidon Dummit, Republican	287,130	43
Total	672,372	41
<b>1951:</b>		
Lawrence Wetherby, Democrat	346,345	55
Eugene Siler, Republican	288,014	45
Total	634,359	38
<b>1955:</b>		
A.B. "Happy" Chandler, Democrat	451,647	58
Edwin Denny, Republican	322,671	41
Robert Garrison, Prohibition Party	2,687	0.3
Jesse K. Lewis, Independent	1,483	0.2
Total	778,488	46
<b>1959:</b>		
Bert T. Combs, Democrat	516,549	61
John M. Robison, Republican	336,456	39
Total	853,005	46
<b>1963:</b>		
Edward T. Breathitt, Democrat	449,551	51
Louie B. Nunn, Republican	436,496	49

#### VOTER TURNOUT IN GOVERNOR'S RACES—Continued

(Chart shows turnout (as percentage of voting age population) and results since the end of World War II)

	Turnout	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>886,047</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>1967:</b>		
Louie B. Nunn, Republican	454,123	51
Henry Ward, Democrat	425,674	48
Christian Gantz, Conservative Party	7,149	1
Total	886,946	44
<b>1971:</b>		
Wendell Ford, Democrat	470,720	51
Tom Emberton, Republican	412,653	44
A.B. Chandler, Commonwealth Party	39,493	4
William Smith, American Party	7,924	1
Total	930,790	42
<b>1975:</b>		
Julian Carroll, Democrat	470,159	63
Robert Gable, Republican	277,998	37
Total	748,157	32
<b>1979:</b>		
John Y. Brown Jr., Democrat	558,088	59
Louie B. Nunn, Republican	381,278	41
Total	939,366	37
<b>1983:</b>		
Martha Layne Collins, Democrat	561,674	55
Jim Bunning, Republican	454,650	44
Nicholas D. McGubbin, Citizens United	14,347	1
Total	1,030,671	39
<b>1987:</b>		
Wallace Wilkinson, Democrat	504,674	65
John Harper, Republican	273,141	35
Total	777,815	30

Sources: Turnout percentages were calculated by University of Kentucky political scientist Malcolm Jewell using population estimates from the Census Bureau's "U.S. Statistical Abstracts." Vote totals are from the Kentucky secretary of state. Election results are from "America Votes." Congressional Quarterly and The Courier-Journal library.